

POETRY.

From the Maryland Journal.

THERE IS NO REST FOR THE WICKED.

MAN! Let this warning from the sky
Be graven on thy breast—
Guilt is the fount of misery,
The wicked have no rest!

He who in pleasure's gilded halls
Is oft an eager guest,
Soon feels that earthly pleasure palls—
The wicked have no rest!

What though the wealthy sinner be
Of gems and gold possessed—
'Tis Heaven's all-wise and stern decree—
The wicked have no rest!

The conjuror who to deck his name,
Becomes a scourge and pest,
Delusive finds the voice of doom—
The wicked have no rest!

The Tyrant King, though myriads bow
To his supreme behest,
Wears a rich curse upon his brow—
The wicked have no rest!

Oh Virtue! thou alone canst make
The votaries truly blest—
'Tis Death thy path-way to forsake—
The wicked have no rest!

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DIVINITY.

FROM THE FRENCH.

The grand and sublime idea of Divinity is the greatest blessing that ever was bestowed on man. This idea of impression from Deity, though common to the human family, is most powerfully developed in the cultivated mind. After the immortal Newton had traced the hand of Omnipotence through the planetary system, he was so struck with the mighty power of God, that he never heard his sacred name repeated without reverently "bowing his head." Locke, another philosopher, equally of the first order, has, like Newton, testified his adoration of Jehovah. Those justly celebrated authors had studied and reflected too profoundly to be ignorant of the attributes of Deity, or the nothingness of man. Their humble and enlightened piety rendered them conscious of their dependence upon the great source of perfection from whence every blessing flows. After the example of Locke and Newton, how can we justify the thoughtless and insensible part of creation, who, far from acknowledging their gratitude to the Author of all good, have been denying his existence. As in scripture, the fool hath said in his heart there is no God. The wise and good man will behold God in all his works.

ASSOCIATION & INTERCOURSE.

BY J. R. INGERSOLL.

Men are naturally social and imitative. They not only require an intercourse with their kind, but they imitate the complexion and tone of all that surround them as insensibly and as certainly as it is said, the chameleon changes its hue with the leaf upon which it takes its insect prey, or with the depths of the shadows in which it seeks repose. Their companionships, whether good or evil—their opportunities for acquiring resemblances, whether fair or otherwise, depend, in a degree, upon circumstances which are beyond their own control. Accident, in general, determines the place of our birth, our early intercourse, habits, and the first impressions we receive; the ideas we form, the language we speak, the sentiments we entertain, the pursuits we follow, even the religion we profess—almost all of the principal ingredients in the mass of human character. These may be, comparatively, prosperous or adverse, without an absolute power, because without a sufficient opportunity, in the mere individual, to make them otherwise. The importance, then, cannot be questioned, of endeavoring, by the best possible means, to confirm them when they are good, and to correct them when they are evil. This is to be effected by seeking for the best sources of example and imitation, and they are found in well selected and judicious intercourse. Mere theory will not suffice to exhibit the result in all its striking consequences. Let practical illustration serve instead of abstract argument. Take an individual formed in nature's happiest mould; his limbs and features all that the sculptor would have desired as a model for his "marble chisel" of god; his mind and heart endued at first with a capacity to receive every communication of science; every impression of love. Place him alone, in early infancy, in the depth of the forest. Let no human voice teach him to lisp one single accent of affection; no human hand conduct him one single step in the path of knowledge, human or divine. His form shall expand in the full and beautiful proportions which nature has designed for it, and every bodily sense shall be as perfect as if it had been employed in the service of reason and in the exercise of charity. But in what other respects will he resemble the god-like creature, man? His eye, the expressive organ of the soul, sheds no intellectual beam; no human utterance is heard from his unpractised tongue; he perceives in the music of the passing zephyr or the flowing stream, only a signal for undefined and irrepressible alarm; he is without even the instinct of the beasts that perish; and reason, the peculiar faculty of his race, has slumbered away to repose and inactivity of total annihilation. He trembles like the leaves that

surround him. Every manly property is absorbed within him; and the mind of a Newton is sunk for the want of association in the bosom of an idiot. Well authenticated facts have repeatedly occurred to furnish and confirm this illustration.

TRUE CAUSE FOR BAD WIVES.

BY GRANT THORNTON.

Also, his opinion of Bachelors.

"Says I to myself, I have been young and now am old, yet I have never seen an unhappy marriage, but where the improper conduct of the husband lay at the root of the evil. The temper of a woman must be very bad indeed if a man of sense can't lead her along. It is contrary to a woman's nature to be driven; but by tenderness and persuasion you may lead her any where.

"Mrs. Socrates, if history speaks true, was a woman of violent temper and a tremendous scold, yet her husband, who was a man of good sense, could not get along with her very comfortably. It is written of her, that one day having scolded near half an hour without being able to draw an angry word from his tongue, or to discompose a single idea in his contemplative brain; finding the powers of wind had no effect, she thought she would try the powers of water; so seizing a vessel that usually stands in a corner of the room, she made for the front window, where he still sat composedly on the stoop, solving some problem among the stars, and emptied the whole contents on the bald head of her husband. He then mildly observed to a friend who sat by, 'After thunder we may expect a shower.' No doubt this sensible remark of the husband made the old lady draw in her head and smile; and, I dare say when they met again on the stairs, they were as good friends as ever they had been since the first day they were linked together. Now had Mr. Socrates been as hot headed as some fiery fools of husbands that I have known, he would have ran up stairs and broke her favorite china, tea and milk pots, and may-be have driven his hand through the looking glass. She, in revenge, would have torn his portrait to pieces, and may-be cut the throat of his favorite cat. Then there would have been hell upon earth in the house; but instead of this he only poured the soothing oil of forbearance on her stormy temper, and soon the waves were still.

"These pests of society—the bachelors of 40, as an apology for their sins of omission, and their sins of commission, and transgressing alike against the laws of nature and nature's God, will assert that they are afraid of being caught in the matrimonial trap, seeing so many promising young ladies have become very indifferent wives, and very bad house keepers. This I say again is a mere excuse, beside, it is a down-right slander. I can say from thirty-seven years experience and observation in these matters that I never saw a bad wife, except there was first a bad husband. When two are yoked together, they must calculate to draw equal, if they expect to go along easy. In the higher walks of life, for there I believe, the daughters of Eve suffer more keenly for the sins of their grandmother than they do in the lower; I have seen the young accomplished wife, before twenty moons had waned since she changed her name, sitting alone and solitary as the sparrow on the house top. Perhaps her health was now delicate, the nourishing and cherishing care of her husband was almost necessary to her existence; but he was gone, gone to some political, literary, or may-be to some jockey club. Perhaps he returns at midnight breathing the fumes of wine, and sneaming with smoke of cigars, a pretty sort of a fellow to be sure. How unequal the yoke to a young lady of twenty! and yet he has the confidence to account himself a suitable companion to a sensible, delicate, well educated female. Such usage, and worse if often repeated, will sour the temper of any woman, though naturally as sweet as the dew drop appending to the mountain rose. I have heard the eloquent Dr. Mason assert from the pulpit, that there were more ways of breaking the heart of a woman than breaking her head.

"Again, in the lower walks of life, I have seen a delicate little woman—she was clean and neat about her house, but very ungainly yoked to a great lump of a fellow, with an arm as big as the leg, and a hand as heavy as the foot of an ox. He was by trade a carrier of hides, a profound politician, a thorough reformer, and a warm friend of the people; and so completely was he filled with a disinterested love of mankind that he had not one particle left to bestow on his wife and children, for every night as the sun went down, would he after scrubbing his own hide, and drinking his tea, adjourn himself off to the Indian Wigwam, or Tanyany Hall, and there would he harangue, cajole, rebuke and debate till the going down of the moon; and having made the science of political economy and national government his study from his youth up, he was positively never able to spare a moment of time to think how he should govern himself or his own house.

"In these long lone wintry nights, there sat his pretty little wife, her pale and interesting face yet more pale from the flickering light of the lamp; there she sat; one child asleep on her lap, her foot on the cradle rocking the babe, and at the same time mending his coat or darning his stockings. About twelve, P. M. his

heavy foot is heard on the stairs; his head buoyant as a balloon from the fumes of ale and the smoke of cigars. Rough and uncouth as her portion of animated clay appeared, she yet welcomes him with a smile. 'Han,' says he, (her name was Hannah) 'have you got any thing to eat?' Softly raising the child from her lap, and depositing it on the bed, she went quietly about placing something on the table to fill his capacious jaws. As the cradle stood still, the babe began to stir. 'John,' said she, 'please to turn the cradle a little.' 'Rock the cradle yourself, and be hanged to you!' and strutting across the floor in all the swell of self-importance—'Rock the cradle yourself—I am one of the lords of creation!' A lord of creation indeed. It is enough to make the devil blush.

"But to return to the gentlemen in high life, and the mechanics in low life. Had the former staid at home when his partner was indisposed and unable to accompany him abroad; had he with his own hand held the medicine cup to her lips; had he sat by her and conversed, or read to her from some entertaining book (as he was in duty bound) he would never have cause to complain of a sour-tempered wife. And had the latter kept at home at night, and assisted his true yoke-fellow to nurse the child while she was washing the clothes, (the bird of creation will assist his mate to rear their young,) he never would have broke the heart and soured the temper of his delicate wife.

"So I think I have shown beyond all controversy, that if a man only bears his share in the troubles of life, a woman will never flinch from bearing her's. 'Those consummate blockheads, the Bachelors, they too must join the hue and cry to defame and defame the most beautiful part of creation.' Conscious that they are running contrary to all laws, human and divine, they come forth with hard words in place of arguments; they are not able, say they, to support a wife; why it costs you more in six months to pay for the soda water you drink, and cigars you smoke and give away, (two articles that you can well dispense with, and articles too that your fathers never saw,) than it would to support a sensible woman for a twelve-month. You are afraid of the expense of a family. He that hangs creation on his arm, and feeds her at his board—he that hears the young ravens when they cry, will never suffer the young Yankees to starve. When you have got money enough to buy furniture, you will then go to house-keeping and marry. Here the fowl of the air will teach you; in the spring he looks out for his mate—he has not got a stick or straw towards house-keeping; together they gather the sticks and the straws; in a few days a dwelling is prepared for the young. But the Bachelors in every thing put the cart before the horse, always wrong end foremost with them. They say, as soon as they get a nest, they will then look out for a bird—thus running quite cross-grained in the face of nature.

"When I was not worth 150 dollars, I married. My wife earned thirty-one and a half cents per day with her needle; I earned seventy-five cents with my hammer; yet I never to this day was without a loaf of bread and a shilling. You have read how Lawrie Todd began house-keeping; the inventory was true; we had but three chairs, one more than our need; you may have a hundred, but you can only sit on one at a time. Had I my life to begin anew, and in the same circumstances, I would just do as I did then; at the age of twenty-two I would rather lodge by the bush with the woman of my choice, than to strut over a Turkey carpet, gaze on the sofa, yawn by the piano, and dream over the sideboard, in all the dark, gloomy, and horrible foreboding of a bachelor of forty, for they know the time is past—twenty-five years is never to be recalled."

THE MYSTERIOUS GAMBLER.

BY WILLIAM PIATT.

Foul deeds will come to light,
Though all the earth hide them from men's sight.

In the summer of 1824, appeared in the gambling-houses of Paris, an individual, around whom hung an impenetrable veil of mystery. His person was tall, lean & meagre; yet, in his eye there was that unspeakable intelligence, which showed him to be one whose mind revelled in deep and abstruse calculations. He was cold, and apparently callous to every feeling but that of avarice. His 'run of luck' at once surprised and astonished those with whom he played. At the gaming table, he was noted as a cool, taciturn, and pertinacious player, proceeding on a very complicated system, which denoted great attention and self command. He passed every day seated at some roulette-table, silently immersed in his calculations on the combinations of the game; and if any one ever copied his method, he immediately rose from his seat, left the house, and was seldom seen to return for many days after. Although his person was very well known, none knew the place of his abode, when, with his name, was hidden in profound obscurity. Vast sums of money were frequently seen about his person, which were continually increasing by the deep and considerate course he pursued in his play. He had some system which his contemporary gamblers in vain attempted to penetrate; and he won thousands of francs from

those who sought to resolve the secret of his operations. All, however, was vain; with a studied scrutiny he watched every encroachment on his plan; and what was wonderful to the most practised, he never lost. Yet this strange and mysterious being, had no friends—warm, true and valuable. The avarice which seemed to have marked his course, and the misanthropy, which it was believed dwelt upon his fancies, were but the concomitants of a more deep and intense passion, which, however defined, could bear no other name than disinterested Love. In early life he had become connected with the profession of the law, and he had shone at the English Bar as a profound and skilful jurist. While thus engaged, a lady of no mean distinction became his client. Her case was one of absorbing interest. Deprived of all that the heart holds dear, & slandered and stigmatised by the being she had fondly loved, she sought such legal redress as the laws would give, not with a view to punish the ingratitude of her slanderer, but to vindicate her own reputation from the base imputations of the traducer. The 'Advocate' for by such appellation he must now be known, vindicated her cause, and with such force and feeling as caused the slanderer to leave the court heart-stricken—and amid the tumultuous hissings of the whole assembly. Bulwer says that no one ever vindicated another without liking them better afterwards. Even so was it in the present case. The 'Advocate' became enamored of his fair client—and his propensities were met with a reciprocity of feeling, which made him joyous in the prospect of an union, which he believed, was to secure his own and another's happiness.

His suit was favored by the fair client, whose cause he had so successfully espoused, and a promise was elicited from her that there should be no bar to their union, other than propriety might demand from the appearance of the case. Meantime, however, the defeated and chagrined monster had used every exertion to revenge himself upon her defender, and as he now too well understood, her probable protector by every natural law. His standing in life, and his wealth, rendered him a dangerous enemy; and his conduct evinced him a reckless one. The means of the 'Advocate' were not such as to place him above the wants which most men encounter, who have not entered on the stage of being with a sufficient competence, and he was therefore more open to the wiles of his insidious foe, and that foe failed not to reap every advantage from the poverty of the one he hated. The base means he accomplished the destruction of his business, and his venom even aimed at his life. The hour for the nuptials of the fair Adelaide and the 'Advocate' had been fixed—and most of the preparations had been made, when one evening as he sat in his office, he heard a note drop into his letter-box and he arose to examine its contents, they were as follows:

'My Friend—go not forth to night; I have discovered that there is a plot on foot to assassinate you—no matter how I have learned it—you know your enemies; but once again I ask you to beware of them; and do not trust yourself abroad to-night.'

There was no signature to this epistle, but the astonished Lawyer recognized the hand-writing of his fair betrothed. 'What can this mean?' thought he, 'is it to try my courage, or is it because she may have changed her mind?—Do not trust yourself abroad to-night!—and why not?' The night was one of the appointed meetings, shall I cry craven for a woman's fears, or perhaps he laughed at for my credulity. I will go forth, I will learn all, and if possible unravel this knotted skein. He closed his office and prepared himself for the appointed interview.

The night was dark and gloomy; and the rain fell densely around as the Advocate ushered forth, watching, with eager eye, every group that he perceived. He moved mechanically along the crowded streets until he arrived at the home of his destined bride. Herang the bell and was soon ushered into her presence.

'Merciful Heavens!' exclaimed Adelaide, as he entered, 'and have you escaped?'

'Thus far I have,' was the reply, 'but why is this excitement?—what is the danger that threatens me?'

'Have I not warned you? Why, why, did you come forth to-night?'

'Adelaide, it is not mine to fear, I came to fulfil my engagement, did I not promise to come to-night?'

'You did, indeed, but would that promise had never been made. You are in danger—that danger I fear more than any other—Oh beware! beware! It is not the open assassin you have to fear, but the midnight stabber—Beware, beware!'

'You speak, Adelaide, in a strain of mystery. Do not your fears carry you too far? If not, explain to me the danger you fear, and I will endeavor to guard against it—who is it I should beware of?'

'Is Hadley?'—but not himself, his prayers.

'Is he then so vindictive? Yet tell me how you know this?'

'Hereafter, I may explain; not now. And why not now?'

he had seated himself—'Indeed,' he repeated, and became then silently wrapt in his own thoughts. Adelaide watched his emotions, which seemed floating over his fancies, and she thought she could detect in his dark and rolling eyes something that 'beckoned or distressed.'

'Why so gloomy?—Do you doubt my caution? Do you doubt my motives in giving it?'

'No, no, Adelaide, for the first time, I have discovered the fiend who has, in a midnight garb, thwarted my every prospect. I will be revenged on him; I will be revenged.' He returned to his lodgings that night in safety, with a promise before he parted with Adelaide, to return on the following day and lead her to the altar of Hymen. He was faithful to his word, and St. Louis's aisle witnessed their union, in the hope of long years of happiness. It was a joy too pure to last—and he felt too happy in the consummation of his hopes, for the dominance of that deep and unutterable felicity, which gathers upon the soul, in its imaginative raptures, as they revel over the brilliant or dark courses of futurity. They left the sacred pile, where their vows had been offered in the presence of their Almighty protector, and moved joyously among the green-walks that surrounded the Abbey, thinking over all the pleasures that should await the communion of united hearts.

Suddenly a couple of masked strangers sprang from the copse, and rushing upon them, plunged their daggers into the bosom of Adelaide, who threw herself before the bosom of her husband and received the blow, which was intended for him. She sank in his arms and expired, while the assassins fled, having missed their victim, but having committed a deed at which they shuddered, and their blows were void of the mark.

The astonished husband held for a moment his lifeless bride in his arms, and in the instant, forgot the impulses of his revenge; but those impulses soon returned, when he placed her breathless corpse in the hands of attendants, who flocked around at the sound of her screams, and he pursued the assassins, until lost in the distance, they were no more to be seen. His pursuit was fruitless—and had, perhaps, been dangerous, did not the villains shudder at their own act. They had escaped, but enough was known to him to trace the wretch who had instigated the deed of horror. He returned: agonized at on his brow as he witnessed the wreck of all his hopes, and he vowed to be revenged. He sought every opportunity to discover Hadley, but he had fled to France.

Thither he sought him; but for years his effort was vain, and he could only brood over his sorrows in gloom and despair. He lost his relish for social life, and mingled only with mankind as a hater of the species. He traced the most abandoned to their dens, with a determination to 'heap coils of fire upon their heads,' & his successes at the Gaming Table, were the result of well matured plans, to destroy the hopes of others as effectually as his own hopes had been destroyed. He hated his fellow man—and worked his ruin with the hand of a master. Deep, solitary vengeance was fixed upon his brow—and he smiled amid the ruin he was making.

The gambling tables had their losers, and many an unconscious wretch, who thought to fish from his neighbor's pocket the glittering ore, had had his own drained by the superior skill of the pernicious and taciturn hater of mankind, when an individual entered one of the 'hells' in the Rue St. Jacques, whose countenance, on beholding the 'mysterious gambler,' assumed a shade of the most bitter and vindictive meaning. He soon left the room, but it was observed by many, that he still hovered around the apartment, catching as it were stolen glances of the incognito, who sat deeply immersed in the intricacies of the game on which he was winning thousands.

It was evident that the gambler did not perceive the person who thus scrutinized him, but pursued his play with the same demoniac sagacity with which he always played. Yet there was a something in the manners of the stranger, which made the observation of him more intense than usual in so busy an assembly as that

which thronged the hotel in the Rue St. Jacques. The 'Gambler,' or, as familiarly termed, the 'Advocate,' had few admirers—his distant conduct, added to his success in the profession he followed, found him few friends in the creature with whom his hours were spent, & none warned him of the danger which most of them imagined was threatening him; and the stranger was almost welcome as the avenger of the hatred they bore the 'Advocate' for his successes. That stranger was Hadley. He had travelled over most of Italy and Germany, hated for him who had so successfully exposed his baseness towards the fair and now murdered Adelaide, still rankling in his bosom, and he felt as one desirous of consummating his revenge, by the destruction of the being who had excited his venom—by the destruction of one, whom none but himself knew, and whom all, like himself, hated. The passion was a reciprocal one, for had that 'mysterious gambler' known of the presence of Hadley, it had been woful for him. But deeply absorbed in the minuteness of his play he observed not; and the wily traducer of her he had only loved, knew too well, that it were best not to reveal the

mystery which the misanthrope had wrapped around him. His valet had, from the kindness he had received from the injured Adelaide, betrayed to her the danger her espoused one was encompassed by; but that valet was now no more, and the 'Advocate' had not one on earth he could call a friend. He stood alone without a name—a home—or a kindred spirit with whom he could associate and be happy.

It was late at night when the 'gambler' left the hands of those whom he had plundered to an exiles amount. Hadley had closely observed him, and shortly after his departure was also missing; none heeded; but the next morning in the Place de Chaussee the 'Mysterious Gambler' was found cold and stiff, with a wound from a pistol-bullet in his breast. He was unknown; and his body was long exposed in the hopes that it might be recognized—all, however, was dark, until Hadley, in the fatal hour, confessed that his own arm winged away the spirits of both beings he had injured and assassinated.

SINGULAR INCIDENT.

An old inhabitant of New-Haven, Conn. a foreigner, and a German, well known to the public, was a few evenings since called on to go to a public house to see a transient gentleman, also a German, stopping there, who had been remarked to bear a great similarity to him in his speech, and manners, and which had attracted the notice of some gentlemen present. Having attended to the call, after an introduction, the parties commenced a conversation in their vernacular tongue, relative to the nativity and paternity of each, when, after a few moments, they rushed into each other's arms, with the exclamation, 'Mine Got, you are mine brother,' and they wept in bely effort. The scene was extremely affecting to the beholders. The brothers had been separated in youth, and for a period of thirty-seven years had been unknown to each other. Though the transient gentleman had been frequently here on matters of business, and the personal attention had been before remarked, a dissimilarity of names had prevented a recognition, the one resident here having been impressed into the British service, while in London, and sent to the West Indies, from whence he escaped to this country, in a vessel belonging to this port, which circumstance induced him to adopt a different cognomen from that by which he had been known. He has since been a man of property, lived respectably among us, and has brought up a numerous and industrious family.—N. Haven Herald.

A New Excuse.—A subscriber called at our office last week, and requested us to discontinue his paper. Being a little curious to know the reason, we made free to ask the question, why he quit us. 'Because,' said he, 'there is no such thing as the routing thing I can't read it all, and I always miss the best news by not knowing where to begin.' 'Well friend,' we replied, 'putting on one of our best looking-suppose we send you half a sheet for the next year.' He paused a moment, and then replied: 'That will do, you may have on a spell longer.'—Salt River Journal.

One thing at a time.—A young man came up to me, (says Col. Crockett,) and asked my consent to give him my daughter. I was just at that moment engaged in a battle with a wolf and catamount. Hold on a moment, says I, and let me dispatch these fellows, and then I'll attend to you—one thing at a time is my motto. After I got through that job, said I, now young man, I will attend to you. What's your wish? He repeated his question, which I was too much engaged to listen to at first. Yes, said I, go ahead!

Scarcity of Women.—A St. Louis Editor, remarking on the extreme scarcity of the gentler sex in and about the vicinity of Galena, says that a man who dwelt in that desolate region, lately walked twenty miles to obtain sight of a petticoat, and when he arrived at the place, lo, it was untenanted and hanging on a bush!

We remember seeing an account of a person lost in the wilds of northern Asia, who refused exceedingly on beholding a gallows—knowing that he had reached a civilized land; and we see it mentioned, as a proof of the 'advance of civilization' in the Sandwich Islands, that a native has been hung there for murdering a Spaniard!—Niles.

The number of maid servants in the city of London is greater than the whole population of Philadelphia.

Our good natured brother of the Bethania (Lancaster County) Palladium, thus satisfactorily accounts for the non appearance of his paper:

The Palladium, has not been seen for the two past weeks; because, the distiller made WHISKY, and the retailer sold it, and the person who helped me to print the paper, drank of it, until he became drunk and foolish, and I would have him no more. I have help now, that promises better for sobriety, and the paper will go on.

Five murders were committed in Philadelphia during week before last.

THE FINANCER.

The National Intelligencer.

The present state of the Treasury is undoubtedly a fair subject for felicitation. The public debt being extinguished, as the result of the discreet and provident policy of the predecessors of the present Executive, not departed from in this regard by the powers that be, is a consummation of which the friends of republican government and republican principles may well be proud. We hope we shall long remain free from a public debt. We hope it, but we hope it not without distrust.

Our distrust would be reduced to metaphysical certainty, were the President's recommendations in regard to our foreign policy carried out by Congress. When the fatal step is taken, and a war made inevitable, we may look out for the immediate creation of the nucleus of a debt, the ultimate magnitude of which no man can foretell, and prepare for taxation to an extent which has never yet entered into the imagination of an American statesman. The very first measure, after resorting to reprisals—nay, the preliminary measure—ought to be the creation of a Government Stock to the amount of five millions of dollars, to pay off the claims of our citizens on France, the repayment for which our own Government will then have assumed. The war will, after such a provision is made, at least not be a direct war upon the vested rights of our own citizens.

We have had, once before now, in the course of our history, a redundant Treasury. We well recollect the terms of the Executive Message in which the fact was intimated to Congress. We heard it read in the Representatives' Chamber, and the sounds still ring in our ear, not joyous, as they then struck upon the chords of a young and buoyant heart, but with a mournful cadence, as they associate themselves in our mind with present circumstances. It was in November, 1808, before our Government had attained to one half of its present age, that the then President of the United States addressed Congress in the following terms: "The probable accumulation of surpluses of revenue beyond what can be applied to the payment of the Public Debt, merits the consideration of Congress. Shall it lie unproductive in the public vaults? Shall the revenue be reduced? Or shall it rather be appropriated to the improvements of Roads, Canals, Rivers, Education, & other great foundations of prosperity and nation?" Thus spoke one of the wisest and most distinguished of our statesmen, on the eve of his retiring from the highest station in the gift of the American People. Alas, for the shortness of mortal prescience! For the fallibility of all human calculations! In less than two years thereafter, we had to borrow money to an amount sufficient to pay off the principal debt payable in 1810; in the next year, we had to borrow five millions of dollars more; and in the following year, eleven millions more—and to lay tax upon tax, direct, indirect, and double, to pay the interest upon the money we were obliged to borrow.

Such are the necessary consequences of engaging the Nation in hostile conflict with a foreign power; consequences which, though they ought not to deter us from engaging in a war for essential rights, ought to make us very careful how we commit the Government unnecessarily in a policy so expensive to the Nation—and so impoverishing to the body of the People, however a few may be enriched by it. And for whose benefit? To borrow the language of an eminent writer on this subject, if those who share the danger enjoyed the profit, and after bleeding in the battle, grew rich by the victory, they might show their gains without envy. But, at the conclusion of a ten years' war, how are we recompensed for the expense of millions upon millions, tens upon tens, and hundreds upon hundreds, but by contemplating the sudden glories of paymasters and agents, contractors and commissaries, "whose equipages shine like meteors, and whose palaces rise like exhalations?" A defensive war of less than three years' duration, (from June, 1812, to Feb., 1815,) cost us something like ninety millions of dollars. We might again get off from a war of the same extent for the same amount. But who shall fix a term to war, once begun upon the principle, not of defence, but of coercion?

With the experience to which we have referred, in our own history, of how little speculative surpluses of revenue are to be relied upon, therefore, we can commend very sincerely the prudence which induced the Executive, in the late Message, to refrain from recommending "any change for the present in our import duties."

We have said that the apparent state of the Treasury is undoubtedly a fair subject for felicitation. We owe it, however, to candor, to state our belief, that the reality will not answer to the showing of the balance-sheet, whenever it is necessary to touch the treasure. Had the same state of things been reported at the Treasury fifteen months ago, we should have had no misgivings about it; for we should then have known where the apparent balance of public money was, and we should have known that it was safe.

Far different is now the case. We know not where the public money is. Distributed among a host of Banks, irresponsible to the Government or to any common head, it may be all safe, or it may not be. We know very well that it is not forthcoming when it is wanted; for the Government has been obliged, during the past Summer, though having large sums of money in the Treasury, to wagon specie across the Alleghenies to pay Indian Annuities, &c. We know, besides, that the Treasury cannot transfer the money, from where it is, to where it is wanted; for it has been obliged to put off creditors to distant banks for payment of claims presented here, &

has even issued a general order to the Land-Officers to pay off not only any Treasury Warrants, but any unsecured claims upon the Government, which they may find abroad, in order, obviously, to be able to use money received at the Land-Officers which they cannot use in any other way. If, then, the Government should be called upon to pay out, by the first of January, all the money already appropriated, we are authorized, by fair inference from known facts, to say, that the Government could not pay it. It might, indeed, "call spirits from the vasty deep." But would they come for calling?

Of the estimated balance of \$6,760,000 in the Treasury, \$1,150,000 are available funds, and have been ever since before the establishment of the Bank of the U. States, when they became so. Of the remaining five millions and a half, we should be glad to see a statement, showing in what sums it is actually distributed among the several Banks now employed by the Executive as depositaries of the public money. In the absence of such a statement, we are left to conjecture.

The conclusion to which we have arrived, by that process, is, that there is already a large amount of the apparent balance in the Treasury, which could not be turned into account if wanted; that is, which could not be drawn for with a certainty of its being forthcoming in specie, or its equivalent. Under such circumstances, we very much doubt the present ability of the Treasury to meet its existing engagements: though, with an abundant revenue, the public debt being all paid off, it of course cannot long remain in that condition, unless some extraordinary occurrence—a war, for example, should call for very extraordinary disbursements.

Whenever the facts come out fairly before the Public, we run no hazard in saying, that they will utterly and peremptorily disprove the statement of the Message, towards the close of the financial division of it, that "the State Banks are found fully adequate to the performance of all services which were required of the Bank of the U. States, quite as promptly, and with the same cheapness." We know, in fact, already, that the State Banks have not been found adequate to the performance of all services which have been required of them; and that those which they have performed they have not performed as promptly. As to the cheapness of the service they have performed, we shall know more of that when we have a fair account of the profit and loss. The experiment of twenty years ago cost the United States more than a Million of Dollars, the interest upon which would by this time have exceeded the amount of the principal. What the present "experiment" will cost, we shall know in time.

A person named Andrew Wallace, 105 years old, has been exhibited at some of the public places in N. York, for the purpose of receiving the contributions of the charitable. He first entered the military service in 1754. In 1776 he enlisted in Gen Wayne's regiment; and was present at most of the battles of the revolution, including those of Eutaw, &c. and Yorktown. He again enlisted and was in St. Clair's defeat, and with Wayne, when the latter so severely defeated the Indians. He was a soldier at New Orleans in 1812-13, and discharged at the age of 84, on account of disability to perform duty.

The stock of the Bank of the U. S. has advanced a little since the meeting of Congress—485 shares were sold, at N. York, on the 10th, at 109½. The bank is "fully able, and we suppose, purposefully prepared, to purchase the seven millions of stock held by the U. S. if sold, as recommended in the President's message—the bank, however, discounts freely.

Our readers will recollect the case of Mr. McGrew, of Cincinnati, who was examined before the mayor on charges preferred by certain public officers, and heated politicians, of counterfeiting the new gold coin, from the simple fact of having gilt, without secrecy, a few 25 cent pieces, which were publicly exposed as "gildibus" money—and that the mayor rejected the charges as being ridiculous, &c. But notwithstanding, being since spoken of as a counterfeiter, he has returned the compliment by prosecuting those who attempted a persecution of him, claiming damages for defamation of character.

Among those prosecuted, are the following public dignitaries: R. T. Lytle, Congressman; D. T. Disney, State Senator; W. C. Anderson, Representative; Wm. Burke, Postmaster, and Wm. Doty, Coroner.

The coal-trade of Western, as well as of Eastern Pennsylvania, is becoming very important. It is stated that 100,000,000 dollars worth are annually sent down the river from the Pittsburgh banks. Large supplies are also furnished at Wheeling, Va. and from other places. Coal is very cheap on the shores of the Upper Ohio, and some of the head streams of the "beautiful river."

A Little Symptom.—We learn, says the N. Y. Commercial, from Washington, that the French Minister last week declined dining with the President. The cause of War will soon be complete—the General won't stand this!

NATCHEZ, Nov. 21.
Dreadful Steamboat Accident.—One of the boilers of the Steamboat Carrollton exploded about 6 o'clock this morning, just as she was leaving the landing. All at of the boiler was blown overboard. The Chambermaid and Steward are both missing—no doubt that both were blown over. Three persons are very badly scalded, and three slightly. The damages to the boat are slight.

It appears from the proceedings of the Legislature of Virginia, that James Bennett, member elect of the House of Delegates for Lewis county, has absconded from the State on account of "sundry pretensions for forgery and subornation of perjury found against him by the Grand Jury."

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12.
Daring Robbery.—Last night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, as Mr. T. Lockman, of Petersburg, Va. was passing into Lombard from Light-street, he was knocked down by four ruffians and robbed of \$3,500. Before assistance could be had the robbers had rifled his pockets and made off with their booty. Mr. L. had just arrived in the city, and it is probable it was known to the robbers that he had money about him. He offers \$500 reward for their apprehension.

The example of Georgia, in the case of the Indians, it seems, is about to be followed by Virginia, in the case of Maryland, which State has determined to institute a suit against Virginia in the Supreme Court of the U. States, for territory which she alleges Virginia withholds from her. The Governor of Virginia, in his message to the present Legislature, recommends that no measure relative to it of any kind be taken, as the defence of the suit would imply a recognition of the power of that tribunal in such cases!

WEST POINT ACADEMY.
The following resolution, offered by Mr. Hawes, of Kentucky, has been adopted by the House of Representatives of the U. States—Yeas 182—Nays 27.

Resolved, That a Select Committee, consisting of one member from each State, be appointed, with power to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws relating to the Military Academy at West Point, in the State of New-York; or whether it would not comport with the public interests to abolish said Institution.

In the course of a short debate on the resolution, Mr. Mann, of New-York, remarked: "He had no doubt that mal-administration existed at West Point: as one evidence of which, he learned from the official reports on that subject, that it cost this Government between 5 and 6000 dollars to educate an officer for the Army of the U. States. Surely such an enormous expenditure as this for each cadet ought to be looked into."

Caution to Aliens.—George Birch, a foreigner, not naturalized, for voting in Ward 9, has been sentenced by the Municipal Court, to pay a fine of \$20 and costs of Court, \$24 99.—Boston Cour.

Taste for Company.—The N. Hampshire Enquirer says, that Isaac Hill, Senator from that State, lately declared in a company of ladies and gentlemen, that he would rather associate with convicts of the State Prison, than with certain members of the U. S. Senate. "Yes," said he, "I can collect six convicts from our State Prison more honest; in whose word and integrity I would place more confidence, and with whom I should rather associate, than with Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Boin-dexter, Clayton, and Bell."

We can only say "similis similes gaudet," which means, by interpretation, "like likes like."—U. S. Gaz.

A Mr. James Wallace, of Milford, Perry county, was accidentally shot through the body, while in company with a few who were shooting at mark, on Monday the 8th inst. He is yet living, but it is said, his recovery is doubtful. Men should be cautious, while sporting with the weapons of death.—Rep.

Extract of a letter in the Baltimore Chronicle, dated
WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 8.

Mr. Clay's appointment as Chairman of the committee on foreign relations is the subject of general conversation this evening. That portion of the President's message which embraces our relations with France, will doubtless engage the immediate attention of that committee; and an able and statesman-like report may be anticipated from the distinguished chairman. The national honor cannot be committed to abler hands. No one who is acquainted with the lofty spirit of Henry Clay, can suppose for a moment, that he would submit to any indignity from any foreign power on earth. But at the same time, it is confidently expected, that he will speak and act with dignified moderation, and as becomes a practical and experienced statesman.

John C. Calhoun has been re-elected a Senator of the U. States, to serve for six years from the 3d day of March next, when his present term of service will expire. He received four-fifths of the votes in joint balloting of the two branches of the State Legislature.

Important from South Carolina.—We hear, with the most heart-felt satisfaction, from the Seat of Government of this State, that a complete reconciliation has taken place between the two parties in the Legislature, heretofore designated as the Union party and State Rights' party. The test-oath, which has become a part of the Constitution, has been so explained, by those who have passed it, as to divest it of the exceptionable character given to it by construction. The Opposition then waived their intention to resist it. The bill proposed by the majority (to enforce the test act) familiarly called the Freason Bill and the Judiciary Bill, a pacification having been made, go of course by the board.

On the day of this pacification, and immediately after it, came on the election of Governor of the State. GEORGE McDUFFY was elected, and received the u-

nanimous vote of the Union Party as well as of the State Rights Party. Who is there that does not rejoice in this restoration of concord in one of the great families of our Republic? For ourselves, it is a long time since we have heard of any thing which has given us as much pleasure.—Nat. Int.

Virginia Senator.—A letter to the Editors of the Intelligencer, from Richmond, dated Dec. 13, says: "The exciting topic is, for a while, apparently put to rest, the House having this day agreed with the Senate to fix the 27th of January for the election of a Senator."

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.
Murder and Suicide.—About 6 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, a very gentleman of respectable connections in South-wark, committed, in a fit of infuriate jealousy, a deed seldom equalled in atrocity and horror. He repaired to the house of the object of his jealous affections, Mary Davis, in Travis court, South street, between 5th and 6th streets, and murdered the girl by cutting her throat. The arteries were completely discovered, and the miserable girl fell and died at once. The maddened wretch then turned his knife against himself, and in another moment the murderer was a suicide. A coroner's inquest was held at once over the bodies.

December 16.
Another Murder.—About 8 o'clock, on Saturday evening, a man was seen to fall on the pavement, in South-street, between 5th and 6th. As he fell, he observed that he was stabbed. He was removed immediately into the house of Mr. Dover; as he was carried in, he exclaimed: "Oh, my mother-in-law, my mother-in-law! she has done this." He was asked who his mother-in-law was? He made some reply, but his voice being nearly gone, it was very indistinct, and he immediately died. He had received a wound, with a two-edged instrument, which entered near the pit of the stomach, and penetrated the heart. He had another wound, apparently with the same instrument, on the chin. He proved to be Charles Wood, one of the seamen on board the brig Betsey and Jane, Captain Turkey, who arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon. Deceased had not been on shore more than one hour before he was killed.

Infanticide.—On Saturday morning, the body of a male infant, from three to six months old, was found in a lot on E-leventh street, below Fitzwater street, Moyamensing, lying on its face. When found, its hands were grasped in the grass and dirt, evidently showing that it had been left there alive. The same child was seen in the arms of an intoxicated woman, a few days before, in the neighborhood of Sixth and Fitzwater street.

Vicissitudes of Royalty.—Any middle-aged man now living may reckon up 16 crowned heads which have worn the royal or imperial diadem, and have been obliged to lay them down, and so many kings, queens, and emperors bereft of life, throne or country. Of these, five have suffered by the hands of the assassin or executioner, viz: Gustavus, Sweden; Louis, France; Selim Mustapha, Turkey; Joachim, Naples; Augustus, Mexico. Eight still exist, or have perished in exile: Gustavus, Sweden; Napoleon, France; Louis, Holland; Jerome, Westphalia; Joseph, Spain; Charles, France; Pedro, Brazil; Miguel, Portugal; and four were restored, and have died, or now live, on a throne: Ferdinand, Spain; Ferdinand, Naples; John, Portugal; and Louis, France.

Melancholy Shipwreck.—A Havana correspondent of the Charleston Courier, has furnished a detailed account of the melancholy shipwreck of the brig Hunter, on her way from New-York to New Orleans; a hasty notice of which has already appeared in our columns. It is stated, that the Spanish authorities in the vicinity of the wreck were early informed of the misfortune, and hastened with great promptness and humanity towards the spot. On arriving near the place where the brig went ashore, they found in a cave six men horribly bruised—from whom they learned that the vessel was in ballast—that there were eight men, including officers, and thirty-one passengers on board; among the seamen one negro, and among the passengers several women.

The Alcalde and his people left the cave, and proceeded towards the shore, where they found the relics of the vessel, and 16 dead bodies, among them one woman and a negro. They discovered at some distance two men alive, on pieces of the wreck, making signals for help; but the surf was so high that it was impossible for any boat to put off, or to give them any assistance, at so great a distance. They therefore returned to the men in the cave, and conveyed them to the village—the three men badly bruised were taken to the hospital, and the others into private houses, where their wounds were dressed by a surgeon, and taken good care of, clothed and fed, until they were well enough to be sent to Havana, without any expense. In the meantime, the Alcalde with his people had examined the shore to see if there were any others living or dead, but found none. One of the men on a piece of the wreck had approached the shore, and was making endeavors to get near the surf, when the people on shore adopted the only means of assistance in their power, which was of plank, and throwing it towards the man beyond the surf, in which they were so successful that he caught it, & was brought on shore safe, and sent to his companions. The other who appeared much exhausted and benumbed, could not approach so rapidly as his more fortunate companion, & was seen to give up several times as if he

had fainted, until finally he was washed off and did not again appear. The sixteen bodies were decently interred by the Alcalde on the spot. The survivors were sent to Havana to the American Consul, who took care of the seamen (two) and procured a subscription among the American and British merchants established there, for the rest, who were mechanics, entirely destitute, with which they were clothed, made comfortable, and sent to New-Orleans.

THE TOTAL ECLIPSE.
We are indebted to the kindness of Prof. S. Alexander, of Princeton, N. J. who visited this state, to witness the eclipse, for the following statement of his observation. It will be found very interesting.

Savannah Rep.
The recent total eclipse of the Sun being a phenomenon of uncommon interest, I had prepared to observe it with great care. The following are among the observations made at Edingham Cottage, the hotel kept by Mrs. Blake, on the Augusta road, 33 miles from Savannah; which spot was selected as being within a very short distance of the computed path of central eclipse. The instruments employed were, A 52 inch Achromatic refracting Telescope from the manufactory of Fraunhofer at Munich;

An eight day Box Chronometer, by Gooch, London; and

Four Fahrenheit's Thermometers. A Leslie's Photometer had also been provided, but was unfortunately broken after my arrival at the place of observation. The time and rate of the Chronometer during 3 days previous to the eclipse, and some few hours thereafter, have been settled for more than 100 and the latitude by about 90 altitudes of the sun and stars observed with a Sextant manufactured by Schmalzeder.

After the fog of the morning had disappeared the sky was clear, with the exception of a few cirrus clouds. The atmosphere however was evidently surcharged with a moisture in a state of vapor, and a somewhat sudden rise of temperature, and so far unsettled, as to render the Sun's limbs considerably tremulous, yet not so much so as to prevent a very satisfactory observation of the eclipse.

As the eclipse advanced, the edge of the indentation was carefully examined with different magnifying powers, without detecting on the edge of the Moon's disc any prominence of moment; and the tremulousness, already mentioned, rendered the appearance of very slight prominences questionable. At about one hour from the beginning, however, the extremity of the southern cusp of the Sun presented a decidedly serrated appearance.

When the visible portion of the Sun had been reduced to the form of a very fine crescent, of about 90 degrees of his circumference in length, about 5 degrees of its northern extremity were broken off, and when the remainder had been reduced to about 90 degrees, the whole suddenly assumed the appearance of drops of mercury which vanished with exceeding rapidity; the two or three last disappearing simultaneously.

No sooner was the sun completely hidden, than a luminous ring or corona, having the soft silvery brightness of clear moon-light, was seen surrounding the dark body of the Moon, which through the telescope appeared of considerable extent, diminishing in brightness as it receded from the edge of the Moon's disc, and pencilled in the most delicate manner by lines which seemed to radiate from the Sun's centre. But the most extraordinary as well as unexpected phenomenon was exhibited at a distance of about 30 degrees of the Moon's circumference from the lowest point of her disc as seen inverted in the telescope, and also, although to an inferior extent, at about 20 degrees to the right of the same point. A bright emanation, of the richest carmine tint, seemed to issue from the edge of the Moon's disc in the general direction of the radii at the places above mentioned. At the first of these, the form of the phenomenon was most decidedly that of a lambent flame; at the second, this was much less conspicuous. The first was, perhaps 3 or 4 degrees of the Moon's circumference in breadth; the breadth of the second was much less, and its extent scarcely more than one third of the first.

About 11 seconds previous to the immersion of the Sun's limb, the boundary of the western portion of the circumference of the lunar disc became so brilliantly luminous as almost to render it questionable whether the appearance were not that of a fine crescent of the Sun himself seen through a very thin haze, but every doubt of this kind was dissipated by the sparkling appearance of his first emerging beam, which however was far from producing that shock to the undeviated eye which is sometimes represented to have been felt at such a time; which circumstance might in some measure be owing to the comparatively short duration of total darkness in this instance, but in all probability in a great measure from the interposition of a thin veil of mist at the instant. The Sun was totally obscured for 1 m. 50.8s.

The general clearness of the atmosphere rendered the gradual diminution of light as the eclipse advanced, quite sensible almost from the very commencement, and as the tinge of the sky continued to deepen in intensity and to become more completely that of night, the birds were seen returning to their nests, and at the time of the total obscuration the gradation of the second hard circle of the chronometer for the reading of which the light of the sun moon would be more than sufficient, was with difficulty discerned at the distance of six inches. The fixed stars Vega, Altair and Arcturus, were seen, as also the planet Venus which, indeed, had been visible for some time previous. A white cloud of very visible density as well as considerable extent, and, at that time, immediate-

ly west of the sun, was alone sufficient to have obscured Mercury. Indeed it almost seemed as if specially restrained in its course lest it should interrupt or mar our view of phenomena so superlatively beautiful as they were indescribably grand. For scarcely had the first point of the sun emerged when he became so enveloped in this vapour as to render a distinct view impossible. From a continuance, with scarcely an interval, of the same obstruction, the observation of the end of the eclipse was prevented. Of the four thermometers, before mentioned, two were suspended within two or three feet of each other exposed to the direct rays of the Sun; and the two others, side by side, in the shade; one of each class having its bulb thoroughly coated with lamp black, by smoking in the ordinary way. Of the two in the sun, the coated thermometer sank 32 degrees and after the total obscuration rose again 10 degrees and at the end of the eclipse had again sunk 7 degrees. The uncoated thermometer similarly exposed indicated at the same periods, respectively, changes of 13, of 8, and of 5 degrees. Of the two placed in the shade, the uncoated had risen a degree at about the time of the total obscuration, while that with the coated bulb had sunk 4 degrees, after which the first rose half of a degree which it had again lost at the end of the eclipse, while the second rose 2 degrees and sunk one degree. The temperature indicated by each was noted at intervals at about ten degrees.

I cannot here forbear advertising to the very great advantage I enjoyed in the use of a telescope whose admirable defining power could scarce have been surpassed by any other of the same local length. For this favor am I indebted to the politeness of Mr. J. Werkmeister, of the city of New-York, it being the best of his select assortment. I would also mention with pleasure the assistance, in noticing the temperature and times at which the several phenomena took place, which I received from Mr. Benjamin T. Smith, of Edingham county, (near Witherby,) as well as the readiness with which every facility that Edingham College afforded was placed at my disposal.

S. ALEXANDER.

CLAIMS ON FRANCE.

We learn with surprise, that the opinion prevails extensively at Washington city, that Congress will respond to that portion of the message which relates to existing differences between this country and France, agreeably to the wishes of the President. But we can hardly believe it possible that this opinion will be verified—for, however willing members may be to gratify every whim of Gen. Jackson, they will certainly pause before they plunge the nation into war with our ancient ally, for no greater offence than that of delaying the payment of a sum of money beyond the time stipulated. It is rather too serious an affair to engage in for the gratification of one individual; and it will be quite time enough to think of seeking redress at the point of the sword, when the differences between the two countries cannot be amicably arranged. Indeed, the language used in the message was uncalled for by the circumstances, & most impolitic, if the settlement of our claim were the object in view. France is not a nation that can be intimidated by threats; and the recommendation of reprisals in the message, was, therefore, little better than idle gasconade. It may be retorted, but cannot facilitate the settlement. France has not refused to recognize the justice of our claim—its payment has only been postponed.

It may be under discussion in the chamber of deputies at the present moment—and, whilst they are deliberating on the subject, the message containing the threat of war may be submitted to them. Should such be the fact, can any one suppose that it will render the deputies more favorably disposed towards our claim? How should we act under similar circumstances? We should scorn the threat, and so will they.

The policy of this country is emphatically pacific; and nothing but necessity should induce her to deviate from it. We should engage in no quixotic tilts with other nations, nor travel out of our path to seek a quarrel with any. Negotiation should be exhausted before we resort to arms, for war is a heavy calamity, which impedes individual and national prosperity, though it may elevate the fortunes of a few military chieftains.

Whatever then may be the opinion at Washington, of the course that Congress will pursue, we unreservedly express our conviction, that no measure of hostility will be adopted during the present session. Members will deliberate before they take a step which cannot be recalled.

Balt. Chronicle.

The Boston Traveller of Friday says:—"A husband in Prince street, returned home on Tuesday evening, and found his wife cheerful and happy with her babe of eight months old in her arms. He went to the cellar, where he was absent a few minutes and on coming up he found that his wife had dropped on the hearth in a fit, and the child, fallen into the fire, was suffocated, burnt and dead. The wife was partially restored, and hopes are entertained of her recovery, though she is still deranged."

COTTON.—The increase of this production in North Carolina alone, nearly keeps pace with the increase of foreign consumption, England excepted. Ten or twelve years ago, there was scarcely enough made in the State for domestic consumption; now, nearly 50,000 bales are exported annually. In other States, the increase is equally rapid, and a slight deficiency in any season is generally guarded against by the large stock held over for such cases by European merchants. In seven years, the production has doubled in the United States.

From the Pennsylvania Reporter.

Revolutionary Soldiers.

For the information of such old soldiers as may wish to participate in the disposal of the bounty and the proceeds of the sale of the land, we give the following account of the proceedings had on a bill of this kind, in the Senate, on Thursday last, in which will be found embodied the rules governing the reports of the committee of claims, upon applications of this nature.

The bill alluded to was reported by Mr. Smyser, chairman of the committee on claims, and entitled "An act for the relief of sundry soldiers and widows of soldiers of the revolutionary war," and was taken up at the time mentioned, on second reading, when

Mr. Smyser observed, that it had been a custom when bills of this nature first came up in the Senate, during a session for the committee on claims to state the rules that had governed the proceedings on similar bills heretofore. These rules he said had lately been reduced to form, and adopted by the committee on claims of both houses, who had held a joint meeting on the 5th instant, in order to have a proper understanding and adjust a concurrent system of procedure upon the petitions of old soldiers. He added that he would now make those rules known to the Senate, so as to afford an opportunity to any gentleman for suggesting such modifications, or alterations, as he should think proper or expedient. He then read the rules, which are as follows:

1st. Two months service in the revolutionary war shall entitle the soldier or his widow to a gratuity of forty dollars.

2d. Four months service shall entitle applicants to a gratuity of forty dollars, & an annuity of forty dollars, payable half yearly, to commence on the first day of January, 1835.

3d. Widows of old soldiers who were married previous to the close of the revolutionary war, shall be entitled to a gratuity, or a gratuity and annuity as the case may be, according to the service performed by the husband.

4th. Proof of the petitions being in necessary circumstances required in all cases; or a certificate from a member of the legislature, stating that he personally knows the petitioner to be poor and in need of assistance.

5th. Proof by one or more credible witnesses, that the service was performed in the Pennsylvania line, or in the militia of Pennsylvania, will be required.

6th. The petitioner to set forth in his or her petition, the service performed, the length of time served, and the fact of his or her being in indigent circumstances; to which statement, he or she must be sworn or affirmed.

7th. When positive evidence cannot be obtained relative to the services rendered, then the proof and proceedings to be in conformity with the following resolution passed in Senate on the 21st day of February, 1833.

"Resolved, by the Senate (if the House of Representatives concur), that the committee on claims of the respective Houses, be instructed to receive as evidence of revolutionary service, in cases where better testimony cannot be obtained, a detailed statement of the time and kind of service rendered by the applicant, and the officers under whom he served, verified by his own oath, and accompanied by the depositions of two or more respectable persons, stating that they are acquainted with the petitioner, and that he is worthy of credit, and that they believe his statement to be true, and that he is generally reputed by those who have known him, to have been in the revolutionary war.—And the like evidence shall be received in support of the applications of the widows of revolutionary soldiers."

8th. Those receiving pensions from the United States, are not on that account, to be excluded from receiving a gratuity or annuity from the State.

Mr. Smyser then adverted to a law passed last session, entitled "An act authorizing and directing county treasurers to pay gratuities and pensions to soldiers and widows of revolutionary soldiers residing within this commonwealth," which he said had provided a very convenient mode of making those payments, and therefore for the purpose of continuing the benefits of that law, it had been judged advisable to add the following clause to all bills for the relief of old soldiers and their widows, which also formed the closing sentence of the bill then under consideration: "The foregoing gratuities and pensions to be paid in conformity to the existing laws."

New York, Dec. 17.

By the packet ship Europe, Captain Marshall, from Liverpool, we have received our papers from London of Nov. 15, and Liverpool of the same date.

DISSOLUTION OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

From the London Chronicle, of Nov. 15.

We have to announce the astounding intelligence, that Lord Melbourne's Administration has ceased to exist. His Lordship repaired to the King on Thursday, and returned last night to announce to his colleagues the event. His Majesty, we learn, expressed no dissatisfaction with Lord Melbourne's Administration, but let it be understood, that he considered it at end with the death of the late Earl Spencer, and the consequent removal of the present Earl to the House of Lords. The prosperity of the country, and the dissensions among the Whigs and Reformers, have, it would appear, inspired the Court Party with the hope of bettering their

make a stand against further reform. They see that if Lord Melbourne's Ministry were to remain in office, the sincere church of Ireland would be pared down, and that the glaring abuses in the English Church would likewise be remedied. The interval between this and the meeting of Parliament, will enable them to sound the members, and should they find

them refractory, they will try, no doubt, what can be done by intimidation of the constituents in the counties. Never was a greater mistake committed. From this moment, all the dissensions among reformers are at an end. The question is now, not whether more or less ought to be demanded, but whether we shall bend our necks under the yoke of the conservatives. The fruits of the new administration will be soon felt in Ireland. God grant that Ireland may not become the theatre of unspeakable calamity.

The Duke of Wellington has, we believe, been with the king, but what course will be held we know not. It is probable that an attempt will be made to disunite the Whigs and Reformers, by holding out terms to some of them to join a comprehensive Administration, but any member of Lord Melbourne's ministry, who joins the conservatives, on vague promises of liberal measures, is a traitor, and will be accounted as such by liberal Englishmen.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. Dec. 22, 1834.

Flour in Baltimore \$4.50.

Appointment by the Commissioners of Adams County.

Mr. WILLIAM KING, to be Clerk to the Board, in the room of Dr. D. HORNER.

Both Houses of our Legislature agreed to adjourn from Saturday last until the 5th of January next. The vote in the Senate for adjournment, was 19 to 15; in the House, 53 to 42. A motion was made in the H. of R. to suspend the pay of the members during the adjournment, which was negatived, 51 to 31.

On Tuesday last, in the House, and on Wednesday, in the Senate, motions were made to rescind the resolutions for adjournment. The motions failed, and the Legislature adjourned on Saturday.

Unfavorable reports were made to the H. of R. on Tuesday last, upon the petitions of Sarah Deardorff, E. Ziegler, and Capt. D. Wilson; and the bill passed legitimizing Mary Lavinia Lease.

Revolutionary Soldiers will find in the preceding column, some information on the subject of obtaining pensions from the State.

Mr. STEVENS presented four petitions on the 13th, for the changing of the election districts in Berwick and Hamilton townships.

The School Law.

In the Senate, on Monday last, Mr. GEIGER offered the following resolution, which was read and laid on the table:

Whereas, the fund set apart for common school purposes, is yet not sufficiently large and extensive to answer, in its distribution, any valuable or satisfactory purpose towards defraying the expenses of the same, and from this and other causes, it has not met with that general approbation with the people in many parts of the Commonwealth, to carry it into useful operation: Therefore,

Resolved, That the committee on Education be instructed to inquire into the expediency of suspending, for a term of five years, the act entitled "An act to establish a General System of Education by Common Schools," passed April 1st, 1834, so that the fund may increase to a sufficient extent to become more useful in its distribution.

A man was found on the road side near Frederick, on Monday morning last, frozen to death by the intense cold of the preceding night.

The "Ladies Book," that beautiful periodical, still retains its interest.

We have received the December No., the last of the volume; and have been much pleased with the perusal of its contents.

Waldie's Circulating Library.—This valuable periodical is attaining a reputation which, though great, is still less than it deserves. Its varied, interesting, and instructive contents never fail to gratify. A considerable improvement in the coming volume is promised.—The proprietor has our warmest wishes for an ample remuneration for his labors.

The trial of the rioters who destroyed the Convent of the Ursuline Nuns near Boston, has been going on for some time, and excites intense interest. One trial has been concluded, and the accused person acquitted, contrary to very strong evidence! The trial of the others will immediately follow. The Baltimore Gazette has the following very judicious remarks upon the subject:

The attention of the public is now much directed to the trial of the Convent rioters. As one of them has been acquitted, doubt will, of course, be entertained whether the conviction of any other will take place.—Now, as a most outrageous act was perpetrated, one most disgraceful to an intelligent community, it is to be hoped, for the sake of that community it

self,—to say nothing of the cause of the sufferers,—that the criminals will not escape from that conviction and punishment, which even-handed justice would establish and award. It is not for us to impugn the verdict of the jury, who, unless evidence be produced to the contrary, we are bound to believe have decided to the best of their judgment. But we may remark, that from the temper manifested in court, there appears to have been, on the part of those assembled to witness the trial, a prejudice exceedingly unfavorable to the establishment of truth; and should this prejudice unhappily have infected the jury, their verdict cannot be considered as proving the innocence of those arraigned; since, however, they might have desired to act unbiassed by any considerations but those of justice, they were incapable of so acting.—The remaining trials will be looked to with great interest; and we sincerely desire, that whatever the result may be, it will satisfy the ends of justice, by evincing that lawless violence cannot be tolerated.

CONGRESS.—On Wednesday last, the H. of R. resumed the consideration of the following resolution offered on the preceding day by Mr. Clayton:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means inquire into the expediency of reporting a law for the purpose of remitting the duties on Locomotive Engines, railroad car-wheels with rolled iron tires, axles, springs, &c. already imported, or which may hereafter be imported within two years.

The question being on striking out "Committee of Ways and Means," and inserting "Committee on Manufactures,"

A considerable debate ensued; when Mr. Stewart, of Pa. moved to lay the resolution on the table—which was lost—ayes 92—noes 100.

The question recurring on the adoption of the resolution,

Mr. CHAMBERS contended that the subject was not deserving of consideration as a revenue question. It was its operation on other interests, and chiefly on the manufacturing interest, which would be principally considered. The House would inquire whether the country was supplied, or could be supplied, with American manufactures. If the tariff was to be assailed, notwithstanding the compromise of 1832, in any one particular, it might, under that precedent, be, in like manner, assailed in every item.

Here the debate was arrested by the expiration of the hour allotted to the consideration of resolutions.

Senatorial Instruction.—This unconstitutional nonsense, which threatens to subvert the only barrier which now remains between liberty and usurpation, has been extended to Alabama. The Hon. GABRIEL MOORE, who has represented that State almost from its admission into the Union, in either one or the other House of Congress, has been recently instructed, by some political Jackson wisecracks, to resign his seat in the Senate. If this heresy is to prevail, instead of the most secure and permanent, that body must become the most fluctuating branch of our political institutions.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

It is apprehended that the people of Michigan may be put to a great deal of trouble, expense, and loss, on account of some old French claims about to be preferred for lands in that now flourishing territory—but we deem it impossible, because it is outrageously unjust, that such claims should be finally established, let the conditions of them be what they may. On this subject the "Buffalo Whig" says:

We understand that an aged French gentleman has just arrived in New York, from France, in search of lands he claims in Michigan. He holds an ancient patent from the king of France, Louis (No. unknown to us), for a tract of eighteen miles square, in the interior of Michigan. The lands are represented to us as highly valuable, much of the tract being under improvement. The gentleman is wealthy, and intends proceeding forthwith to the investigation of his title.

There are, if we mistake not, more of these ancient royal grants extant; and to what number they may reach or what portion, or section of the old French possessions they may be found to cover, is yet problematical.—Gov. Cass, we believe, recently discovered one, duly recorded at Quebec, covering a part of his valuable possessions in Michigan, including the front portion of his farm.—Niles.

Extraordinary Deformity.—The last number of the Baltimore Medical & Surgical Journal, contains an engraving, which represents a singular deformity in a young woman, now 20 years of age, living in Ashville, N. C. She was born completely destitute of both arms & legs, the situation of which is merely indicated by small round projections, thus being, in fact, a mere human trunk, surmounted by a head. She possesses, however, remarkable power of locomotion, and can transport herself over the floor with ease, by submitting her body to a kind of rotary motion alternately from right to left, and contrary. By confining the handle of a broom between her chin and shoulder, she can sweep the floor with considerable dexterity. She can also sit erect, lean back, or rock herself in a chair, as well as any other person, and when anything is given her, she makes a sign for it to be placed on her shoulder. If it be any solid article of food, she eats it from this situation. She is of a full, plump habit, healthy, and possesses a remarkably lively disposition.

A boy, while asleep, jumped from a fourth story window in Boston, a few nights since, and sustained no other injury than the putting out of joint of one of his fingers.

Another Monster.—The Assembly of South Carolina has unanimously passed a bill incorporating a new bank in the city of Charleston, with a capital of one million, and with power to increase it to four millions if necessary. We believe that since the President commenced his warfare against the Bank of the United States, more State Banks have been created than existed before. The aggregate of banking capital which has been brought into the market, greatly exceeds the amount of capital invested in the Bank of the U. States.—Inquirer.

The prevailing practice of asking Senators to resign if they are not subservient to the will of the Executive, cannot fail to make slaves and dependents of that body—to utterly corrupt legislation, and destroy the representative freedom of each State. Senators are elected six years to give them independence in the discharge of their duty, and no Legislature has a right, from political motives, to call for their resignation. Senators should have the manly firmness, in such times, to disregard these calls for resignation.

N. Y. Even. Star.

The Committee of Finance of the Senate, who have been sitting during the recess, investigating the concerns of the U. S. Bank, has made a report completely clearing it of all the charges against it.

MARRIED.

On Thursday morning last, by the Rev. B. S. Schneek, Mr. William D. Taylor, to Miss Margaretta Hummer—both of Menallen township.

On the 11th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Gustavus, Mr. Emanuel Forney, of Cumberland township, to Miss Elizabeth Rahn, daughter of Mr. Philip Rahn, of Hamilton township.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Professor Schmucker, Mr. Solomon Hartman, to Miss Elizabeth Scholl, both of this county.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. D. Denny, Mr. Eliza D. Reid, merchant, (son of Col. Jas. Reid, of Millers-Town, Adams county,) to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. S. D. Culbertson—all of Chambersburg.

DIED.

On Saturday night last, Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. Jacob Ziegler, of this borough, aged about 14 years.

On the 14th inst. near Abbotts-Town, Mr. Henry Doll, in the 46th year of his age.

On Wednesday last, a child of Mr. Adam Mowry, of this place, aged about 15 months.

In Adams township, Darke county, Ohio, on the 28th ult. Mrs. Eliza Reck, wife of Mr. Michael Reck, and daughter of Mr. John Hershey, formerly of this county, in the 20th year of her age. She has left no family of her own, but an affectionate husband and relations to mourn her loss.

NOTICE.

THE Account of George Deardorff and Jacob Griesel, Committee of THOMAS GRIEST, is filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of Adams county; and will be presented at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held in and for said County, on Wednesday the 28th day of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for confirmation and allowance.

G. ZIEGLER, Proth'y.

Dec. 22.

NOTICE.

THE Account of George Shryock and Andrew G. Miller, Esq. Assignees of JOHN HERBST, is filed in the Prothonotary's Office of Adams county, and will be presented at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held in and for said County, on Wednesday the 28th day of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for confirmation and allowance.

G. ZIEGLER, Proth'y.

Dec. 22.

NOTICE.

The following will be the classification agreeably to the Act of Assembly:

1st cl. amt. of sales, \$50,000—\$50

2d do. 40,000 40

3d do. 30,000 30

4th do. 20,000 25

5th do. 15,000 20

6th do. 10,000 15

7th do. 5,000 12 50

8th do. 2,500 10

G. ZIEGLER, Proth'y.

Dec. 22.

NOTICE.

THE Temperance Society of Gettysburg and its vicinity, will meet at the Court-house, on Saturday Evening the 3d of January next, at 7 o'clock. An Address will be delivered by the Rev. J. C. Watson. The public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

D. M. SMYSER, Sec'y.

Dec. 22.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE School Directors of the Borough of Hanover, hereby notify all persons desirous of being appointed TEACHERS, that they can make application to the subscriber, at any time between this and the first day of January next.

By order of the Board,

CHARLES BARNITZ, Sec'y.

Hanover, Dec. 18.

WANTED.

By the Citizens' Band of Gettysburg.

A Professor of Music,

THAT CAN TEACH A FULL BAND.

One that can teach well recommended, and upon reasonable terms, would be preferred. Application may be made to either of the Committee.

JAMES PIRSY,

H. G. WOLF.

Dec. 15.

CHURCH HARMONY.

A Pocket Volume of Church Music, third edition, enlarged and improved, for sale at the Book-Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Dec. 15.

A COUNTING-HOUSE ADJUTANT;

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD,

1835.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
January	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
February	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
March	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
April	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
May	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
June	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
July	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
August	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
September	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
October	29	30	31	—	—	—	—
November	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTICE TO

Constables, Wholesale Dealers, & Retailers of Foreign Merchandise.

PURSUANT to an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed the 7th day of April—CONSTABLES will take notice, that, agreeably to the second section of the Act graduating the duties upon Wholesale Dealers and Retailers of Merchandise, and prescribing the mode of issuing Licenses, and collecting said duties, they are requested on or before the first day of January next, to wit: the 26th day of January next—to make an oath or affirmation, and deliver to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, a list of all the Wholesale and Retail Dealers of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, Wines or Distilled Spirits, except such as are the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States.

MERCHANTS & DEALERS embraced in the provisions of the above recited Act, are hereby notified, that, according to the fifth section thereof, the Associate Judges and the County Commissioners will meet at the Commissioners' Office, in Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 27th day of January next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear them (if they see proper to attend) as to the amount of their annual sales during the year previous.

Licenses to be taken out on or before the 1st day of March next, for one year.

Physicians, Apothecaries, Surgeons, and Chemists, as respects wine, &c. used in preparations for the sick, and all female traders, or single women, whose annual sales shall not exceed those of the 8th class below enumerated, shall not be required to take out license under the provisions of this Act.

The following will be the classification agreeably to the Act of Assembly:

1st cl. amt. of sales, \$50,000—\$50

2d do. 40,000 40

3d do. 30,000 30

4th do. 20,000 25

5th do. 15,000 20

6th do. 10,000 15

7th do. 5,000 12 50

8th do. 2,500 10

G. ZIEGLER, Proth'y.

Dec. 22.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and Wm. McCLEAN, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, & Justices of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer, & General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 26th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer & Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 26th day of January next—

I, JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff.

Dec. 22.

NOTICE is hereby Given,

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroners, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things, which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done: and also

to all persons who are or shall be, in the jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff.

Dec. 22.

BLANKS

Of all kinds, for Sale at this Office.

Dec. 22.

HANDWRITING.

Neatly & expeditiously executed at the office of

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

Dec. 22.

MILITARY NOTICE.

ALL those in possession of unexpired Military Accounts against the Commonwealth, for services rendered the 80th, 89th, and 90th Regiments, P. M. will present them to me for settlement before the 1st of January next. Those holding warrants for the collection of military fines, will please make return immediately.

SAMUEL E. HALL,

Brig. Insp. 2d Brig. 5th Div. P. M.

Berlin, Dec. 15.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL OVERHOLTZER, late of Reading township, deceased, are desired to call and settle the same on or before the 1st of April next: and those having claims against said Estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JACOB HAINES,

J. OVERHOLTZER, Adm'r.

Dec. 15.

JAMES COOPER

Attorney at Law,

Office in Chambersburg street, a few doors east of Mr. Ferry's Tavern.

Gettysburg, June 9.

Dec. 22.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE Board of Directors of Common Schools in the Borough of Gettysburg, have directed me to give notice, that applications of TEACHERS for the term ending at the 25th inst. must be made before the 15th inst. as the appointments will at that time be made.

ROBERT G. HARPER, Sec'y.

TEMPERANCE.

A Meeting of the Rock-creek Temperance Society, will be held on Saturday the 25th inst. at the Rock-creek Church, at 1 o'clock. Several Addresses expected.

TEMPERANCE.

The Fairfield Temperance Society will hold their annual meeting on Saturday the 25th inst. at 1 o'clock, in Millersburg, where an Address will be delivered by Rev. M. S. Evans, Esq. A punctual attendance of all the members of the Society is requested, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the neighborhood are respectfully invited to attend.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 26th day of December inst. on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

the property of GEORGE HAVEN, deceased, situated in Tyrone township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Weaver, Henry Blausser, Mr. Starbuck and others, containing 41 Acres and 141 Perches—on which are erected

A Log House

and a Log Barn; a good spring on the premises; and a young Orchard. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, when terms will be made known by

C. F. KEENER, Adm'r.

GERMAN BOOKS.

THE following German Works are for sale at the Book-store of the

And's True Christianity, Fox's Book of Martyrs, Psalter, Herz's Prayer Book, Wendel's Bible, Franke's Leben, Harman's Prayer-book, Dr. Schmucker's Church History, Lutheran Hymn-books, Reformed do, Gemeinschaftliche do, Lutheran and Reformed Catechisms, Mott's Large German-English & English-German Dictionaries, and a large and general assortment of GERMAN BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, fancy & common binding.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, June 30.

DOCTOR SCHMUCKER'S

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Schriff's Sales.

In pursuance of sundry Writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the 27th of December inst. at 1 o'clock, p. m. at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, the following real Estate, viz:

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Menallen township, Adams county, Pa. containing 300 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Andrew Noel, Andrew McKendrick, the heirs of John Arent's dec'd, and others, on which are erected Three Log Dwelling Houses, with a spring of water near each house, and a log spring house; a log Blacksmith shop, bank barn, and a log barn; also two apple and one peach orchard, and a large quantity of meadow. Also 200 Acres of Mountain Land, adjoining lands of Bank of Gettysburg, Wm. McClellan and others, on which are erected a Log Dwelling House and Saw Mill.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Michael and George Strasbaugh.

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, containing 83 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Jacob Hanky, James A. Thompson, the heirs of Samuel Sloan and others, on which are erected a 1 1/2 story Log Dwelling House, a log Stable, with a spring of water near the house.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Blakeley, in right of his Wife.

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Latimore township, Adams county, containing 115 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of the heirs of Solomon Bower, J. Hartman, Michael Bower and others, with a two story Log Dwelling House, double log Barn, two wells of water near the house, and one well of water in the field, two apple orchards, and a large quantity of meadow. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Isaac Bower.

A Lot of Ground,

In the town of Heidersburg, Tyrone township, Adams county, on which are erected a one story Log Dwelling House, Log Shop, a Log Stable, and a part of a well of water convenient to the house. Also, 8 Lots of Ground, in said town, occupied as Meadow Lots.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Harman.

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, containing 120 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Joseph Harman, John Miller and others, on which are erected a two story Log Dwelling House, Log Kitchen, Double Log Barn, a small orchard, a large quantity of Meadow, and a never-failing spring of water near the house. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Garlock.

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Liberty township, Adams county, containing 73 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John Glacker, Neal McCollion, Dr. Shields, and others, on which are erected a two-story Log Dwelling House, with a spring of water near the door. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John McCollion.

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, containing 249 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Jacob Hanky, J. A. Thompson, Heirs of Samuel Sloan, dec'd, D. Zeigler, and others, on which are erected Two 1 1/2 story Log & Frame Dwelling Houses, two Log Stables, a spring of water near each house and a well of water near the turnpike on said farm; also a large quantity of Meadow. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Blakeley & John Sweeney.

All the Interest of

A Tract of Land, Situate in Latimore township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Philip Myers, John Wolford, and others, containing 40 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a one and half-story Log Dwelling House, log Stable, log Blacksmith shop, an excellent spring of water, and a small Peach Orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John McBride.

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, containing 10 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of James McAllister, Peter Fry, and others, on which are erected a two-story weather-boarded House, Log Stable, two springs of water and an excellent orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Nelson Hagen & Henry Hagen.

A Half Lot of Ground,

Situate in West-street, Gettysburg, known by No. 1, late addition to said town, adjoining a half lot of T. J. Cooper, and alleys, on which are erected a two-story Frame House, and other buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Sweeney.

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Lady, David Newman, Peter Marks, and others, containing 200 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a 1 1/2 story Log Dwelling House, Log Barn and Log Stable, with a spring of water near the house, and

an Apple Orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Cross, deceased, in the hands of James Dobbin, Ex'r of said dec'd, with notice to T. Sweeney, terre tenant.

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Latimore township, Adams county, containing 130 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John Wolford, Allen Robinette, and others, on which are erected a two-story brick Dwelling-house, with a brick Back-building attached to the same, double log Barn, stone Spring-house, and other Out-buildings; a small Orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Comly.

JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 8, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of WILLIAM TOLAND, late of Mountpleasant township, deceased, hereby gives notice to those persons indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same before the middle of January next; and those having claims against said Estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN O'NEILL, Adm'r.

Dec. 1.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his FARM for Sale, situated on the old Chambersburg Road, Strasburg township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob King, John N. Graft, and others, containing

120 ACRES,

about 100 acres of which are clear. The improvements are a two-story

LOG HOUSE,

a Bank Barn, a young thriving Apple Orchard, and a number of Peach trees; there is a well of water at the door, and a never-failing spring, with running water, on the land. The farm is in a good state of cultivation, well set with Clover and Timothy.

Terms will be made known on application to the subscriber, on the premises.

JAMES GREGORY.

Dec. 1.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 30th day of December next, viz:

The account of John Hilbert, Executor of the Estate of Baltzer Hilbert, deceased.

The account of James Moore, Administrator of the Estate of John McGinley, deceased.

The account of Harman Wierman, Guardian of Abraham, Jane, James, Jacob and Maria Weidner.

The account of William H. Lott, one of the Executors of the Estate of Wilhelm Houghtelin, deceased.

The account of William Gilliland, Administrator of the Estate of John Gilliland, deceased.

The account of John Marshall and John Witherow, Administrators of the Estate of Samuel Witherow, deceased.

The account of Alexander Campbell, Administrator of the Estate of Samuel R. Reed, deceased.

JOHN B. CLARK, Register.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Nov. 24, 1834.

FRESH DRUGS.

Zachariah Danner, HAS just returned from the City, with almost every article usually kept in a Drug Store, such as

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,

DYE-STUFFS, BRUSHES, SPICES,

LEAD IN KEYS,

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

He is determined not to be undersold by any body, and invites the public to give him a call.

Gettysburg, Oct. 20.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to those concerned, that the Trustee account of JACOB DELLONE Assignee of David McCready, will be presented for confirmation, at the next Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 30th day of December next.

GEO. ZIEGLER, Proth'y.

Nov. 24.

Flax-Seed Wanted.

CASH, and the highest price given for clean FLAX-SEED, at the Apothecary and Drug-Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Aug. 25.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JACOB GUICE, late of Menallen township, deceased, are requested to discharge the same; and those who have any claims against said Estate, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

WM. PLANK, Ex'r.

JACOB GUICE, Ex'r.

Oct. 27.

WOOD-LAND

FOR SALE.

In pursuance of a deed of trust executed to the subscribers by SAMUEL WRIGHT, we will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on Friday the 2d of January next, at 12 o'clock, m.

A Tract of Timber-Land,

Containing 22 Acres of Patented Land, adjoining lands of Levi Hutten, George Group, the heirs of George M-Grail, deceased, and others, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, near several good roads. The tract will be sold entire or divided to suit purchasers.

Terms made known on day of sale, by C. F. KEENER, J. EYSTER, Assignees of S. Wright.

Dec. 8.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE School Directors of the Borough of Gettysburg, give notice that they have divided the Borough into Four School Districts, as follows:

No. 1, which includes all upon upon the east side of Baltimore-street, from the northern and eastern line of the borough, to the alley between H. Little and John Sweeney.

No. 2, which includes all from the southern line of the borough, on the east side of Baltimore-street, to the aforesaid alley, and on the west side of Baltimore-street to High-street.

No. 3, which includes all from West High-street to West Middle-street, and from West-street, as far as West York-street, to the western limits of the borough.

No. 4, which includes all from West middle-street, as far as West-street, to the northern limits of the borough, and from West-street as far as West York-street to the western line of the borough.

In each of these Districts there will be one Public School for whites.

There will also be one School in the borough, for colored children, to be under the superintendence of a female teacher.

The Public Schools will open upon the first Monday of January next, in the several Districts as above detailed.

Persons desirous of being appointed Teachers, will make application to S. S. KING, Esq. President of the Board.

By order of the Board, ROBERT G. HARPER, Sec'y.

Nov. 28, 1834.

FRESH DRUGS

AND

MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has lately received a

LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

which he intends selling on most reasonable terms—amongst which are the following:

Flour Sulphur, " Gamboge, Cream Tartar, " Mastic, Epsom Salts, " Myrrh, Glauber do, " Tragacanth, Rochelle do, " Copal, Sulphate Quinine, " Ammoniac, Anatto, " Sandrac, Aqua Fortis, " Camphor, Calomel, Castor Oil, " Elastic, Senna, Gall Aleppo, " Isinglass, Elixir Paregoric, " Ivory Black, Do. Vitriol, " Spirits Turpentine, Do. Camomile, " Iceland Moss, Do. Benjoin, " Opium, Do. Camomile, " Nutmegs, Fisher's Pills, " Oil Cinnamon, Anderson's do, " Almonds, Lee's do, " Aniseed, Hooper's do, " Cloves, Chapman's do, " Juniper, Rush's do, " Lavender, German do, " Peppermint, Liquorice Root, " Origanum, Do. Root, " Pulgi, Borax, " Ipecacuanha, Arrow Root, " Magnesia, British Oil, " Lavender Comp. Antimony, " Jalap, Tartaric Acid, " Oil Cajuput, Balsam Peru, " Seneca, " Sulphur, " Sassafras, " Tarlington's, " Bergamot, Bateman's Drops, " Lemon, Opodeldoc, " Rosemary, Coccinella, " Spruce, Gum Arabic, " Harleum, " Benjoin, " Turpentine, " Guaiacum, " Worm Seed, " Shellac, " &c. &c. &c.

Also, a Large & General Assortment of

Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,

PAINT BRUSHES,

GROCERIES, &c.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public in general for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive further encouragement.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 19.

French Jujube Paste, or

PECTORAL GUM.

THIS Medicine, besides its mild nature, possesses a pleasing taste, color and form. Its use is altogether convenient: between meals a small bit of it is kept in the mouth, and renewed when melted. The Jujube Paste has been used lately in Paris with the greatest success: it is softening, pectoral and calming; it effectually appeases a cough, and softens the pituitous humor in the throat and breast; it is chiefly beneficial to persons of dry constitution, with a tendency to phthisis, and to those who are liable to hoarseness and loss of voice.

For sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.

Gettysburg, Oct. 20.

Beware of Imposition!

The public will be pleased to understand that I was the original discoverer of Judkins' Ointment, and sole proprietor of the patent

Dr. Judkins in the commencement, I permitted the Ointment to bear his name. The term of the patent having expired on the 26th

June, I have made an improvement in the name, and taken out a patent thereon.

N. SHEPHERD.

(An Imposition having been practised upon the public by a spurious article bearing the name of Judkins' Ointment, the proprietor avails himself of the authority granted to him in his letters patent, now to call the Ointment after his own name. Henceforth it will be known by the name of)

SHEPHERD'S PATENT SPECIFIC OINTMENT, (Formerly Judkins'.)

When I first made and prepared this Ointment, and had, in several instances, experienced its good effects, I sent it to several physicians, with instructions in what cases to apply it, who were of opinion that the Ointment would be a valuable public benefit. I concluded that the Ointment would occasionally fall into hands, some of whom would probably undertake to make it, and knowing the difficulty of the process—nevertheless, it might be propagated in this adulterated situation; as it might in some degree resemble the original—and in this way its good effects would be obliterated. Under these considerations I secured the original and certain remedy for those obstinate diseases, some of which have so long baffled the skill of medical science.

1st. White swellings of every description. 2d. Sore legs and ulcers of long standing. 3d. Scirrhus or Glandular tumours, particularly those hardened tumours in women's breasts, which oftentimes terminate in ulcerated cancers. 4th. Felons, or what some people know by the name of Catarrhs, of every description. 5th. Rheumatic pains of the joints. 6th. Sprains and bruises of every description, or in whatever part situated. 7th. Tetters of all kinds. In this complaint the patient in applying the ointment must keep the part out of water. 8th. Chilblains, or parts affected by frost. It is also one of the best remedies for burns and scalds. It eases the pain and draws the fire out in a short time. For women's inflamed breasts and glandular swellings, it is superior to any yet known to the medical faculty. It is much safer than mercurial applications, (as it does not contain the smallest atom of any preparation of the mineral) because it does not lay the patient liable to injury from the exposure to cold. This Ointment has cured sores of many years standing—where impossible or imprudent to heal the external sore, in consequence of the bones becoming carious or rotten, it will stop the progress of the caries, increase the quantity of discharge, remove the offensive smell and ease the pain. It cures the worst Felons and Whitlow, on application of forty-eight hours. The following notices on this may suffice: Before leaving Boonsboro, I had heard much of an article in which you appear before the public as proprietor, named Dr. William Judkins' Patent Specific Ointment, made by C. Herston, near Frederick, Md. and of its decided efficacy in cures on persons with whom I am well acquainted. Since my residence in Baltimore it has performed a cure on a friend of mine afflicted with piles. Having myself been a sufferer for some years with this distressing disease, I now unhesitatingly applied your Ointment in my own case, and am gratified that I can say it made a perfect cure. J. A. BENTZ, Counting Room, Lombard street, Mr. C. HERSTON'S, Frederick City Md. proprietor of Shepherd's P. S. Ointment, (formerly called Judkins'.) Certificate of Mr. D. Brookhart, Tavern keeper, Boonsboro, Dec. 31, 1825. Mr. Herston's—In the fall of 1822, received a severe bite from a dog in the calf of the leg, the teeth having entered both sides, the leg much irritated and inflamed, with the considerable pain—he called on me about the third day after it happened to know if I knew any thing to help him. Having a pot of Dr. Judkins' Ointment in my house, I applied a plaster which acted with its usual success—the application was continued five or six days, by which time he was quite well. Again, one of my neighbors had one of his thumbs badly torn and mangled by a bite—this Ointment was applied, and nothing else, and made a perfect cure. I have applied it in many instances in my own family, with great success; in burns and scalds, I do think it stands unrivalled. It is well worth the attention of every family. DAVID BROOKHART, Messrs. L. & R. T. Lowndes, merchants, Cumberland. Gents—As Mr. Herston's agent for the sale of Dr. Wm. Judkins' specific ointment, I would inform you that last summer I was afflicted with a sore leg—the name of Judkins' ointment induced me to get a jug of it—but it happened not to be of Mr. Herston's make. I used it according to printed directions, but my leg kept getting worse. Mr. Herston's travelling to the west, stopped at my house during the time, on looking at the ointment I had, he immediately pronounced it not his make, and furnished me one which was. On opening and smelling it, I was sensible of the difference, although it looked like it. I then applied the ointment he gave to me to my leg, it became in a state of amendment on using the first plaster, and so continued until it got quite well. This ointment is certainly very valuable, and it would be a pity it should be lost to the public by a counterfeit article, bearing the name and being not genuine. WILLIAM K. NEWMAN, Cumberland, May 24, 1831. NEW-MARKET, Feb. 21, 1832. Mr. Herston's—Sir: I bought an article in Baltimore having the name of Judkins' Ointment. I sold some of it that was returned to me, not being good. It is true, it had not your name round the pot, which I now understand is on the genuine article, as made by you. This is to give notice that the public may be guarded against an imposition of the kind. Yours, &c. A. I. BARNEY. The following will be hereafter attached to each pot—(SHEPHERD'S PATENT SPECIFIC OINTMENT, (formerly Judkins') made and sold, wholesale and retail, by C. HERSTON'S near Frederick, Md.) N. B.—To more fully guard the public, (the proprietor, C. Herston's name will appear in his own hand writing, written through the press, on the outside of the pot.)

SOLD BY APPOINTMENT, BY S. H. Buehler, only Agent, Gettysburg, Adams & Duncan, Cash-Town, Mr. Blythe, Millers-Town, Davis & Grover, Little-Town, June 9.

Cash paid for Lichen and Cotton Rags at this Printing-Office.

BOOK STORE.

THE

Subscriber begs leave to inform

his friends and the public in general, that he has, in addition to his former stock, lately received a large and general assortment of

Classical, Theological, and